

in my office, Jennifer Ogilvie and Sam Horton, for the duration of our consideration of S. 2549, the National Defense Authorization Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Martin Siegel, a Judiciary Committee staffer in my office, be granted full floor privileges for the remainder of the 106th Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Howard Krawitz of my office be granted privileges of the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the following members of my staff be granted privileges of the floor during consideration of the DOD authorization: Bob Schiff, Bill Dauster, Sumner Slichter, Kitty Thomas, Mary Ann Richmond, and Mary Murphy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following staff of the Senate Appropriations Committee be given floor privileges during the consideration of H.R. 4576 and or S. 2593, the FY 2001 Defense Appropriation Bill: Tom Hawkins, Bob Henke, Susan Hogan, Lesley Kalan, Mazie Mattson, Gary Reese, Candice Rogers, Kraig Siracuse, Justin Weddle, Brian Wilson, John Young, Sonja King, and Cathy Wilson.

THE HARRY S TRUMAN FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed the consideration of H.R. 3639, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3639) to designate the Federal building located at 2201 C Street, Northwest, in the District of Columbia, currently headquarters for the Department of State, as the "Harry S Truman Federal Building."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a farmer, Army captain, Senator, and President of the United States who founded the United Nations, launched the Marshall plan, and forged the North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO]. As an original cosponsor of the bill to name the Federal building located at 2201 C Street, Northwest, in the District of Columbia, currently headquarters for the Department of State, as the "Harry S Truman Federal Building." I am pleased that my colleagues from both sides of the aisle and in both Houses have unanimously agreed to adopt this measure.

Fifty-five years ago, President Truman challenged Democrats and Republicans in his Four Point Speech to join together and lend their full support to international organizations; continue programs for world economic recovery; join with other free peoples in the defense of democracy; and draw on our country's vast storehouse of technical expertise to help people overseas help themselves in the fight against ignorance, illness, and despair. President Truman envisioned "that what happens beyond our shores determines how we live in our own lives," and the American people agreed. He exemplified the very best of what we need in our elected officials.

The United States is extremely fortunate to have had such a man be its Chief Executive in a time of two wars, where he presided over the fall of Germany, the ultimate surrender of Japan, and the preservation of South Korea. It is only appropriate for us to honor a man who made the United States a major force in world affairs by working with all the world for freedom and democracy. I look forward to seeing this legislation adopted, and giving President Truman the recognition he deserves for his tireless efforts to bring peace.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I rise today to endorse the measure to name the State Department's headquarters after one of the great leaders of the twentieth century—President Harry S Truman.

Harry Truman symbolized the path that this country took during the "American Century," moving from a small community in the American midwest, to the center of the world stage, where he helped rebuild a devastated Europe and contain Communism.

Harry Truman might have stayed on his farm in Independence, Missouri, but World War I intervened and he found himself in Europe as a captain in the Field Artillery. The man whose poor eyesight had kept him out of West Point, was a hero on the battlefields of France. When he returned to Independence—and the beautiful Bess Wallace—his reputation as a leader in battle led to his election as county judge in 1922. In 1935 he was elected Senator from Missouri, and in 1945, he became President upon the death of Franklin Roosevelt.

Truman's mother once said of him: (i)t was on the farm that Harry got his common sense. He didn't get it in town. It was this common sense—a hard-eyed pragmatism, really—that made him a great President. Having fought through the First World War in Europe, he was able to understand the ruin that faced Europe after the Second World War. This led to his support of the brilliant plan of his Secretary of State, George Marshall, who rebuilt Europe. It is not an exaggeration to

say that our European allies own the peace and prosperity that they have enjoyed for the last two generations to Truman and Marshall.

It was also this hard-eyed pragmatism that gave Truman a clear view of the Communist threat that come on the heels of World War II. He laid out—and acted upon—the Truman Doctrine—in 1947, when he provided \$400 million to fight the spread of Communism in Greece and Turkey. In 1949, he joined with Europe to form the alliance that contained the Soviet Union for nearly 50 years—NATO. And, although we were weary of war in 1950, he sent American forces to defend South Korea from incursions by the Communists of North Korea.

Harry Truman's foreign policy decisions were never easy. Europe's reconstruction, fencing in Communism, creating NATO, required clear vision, and a decisiveness that had nothing to do with favorable poll numbers or reelection prospects. Those are the attributes that made Harry Truman a great President—an ability to see what needed to be done, and the willingness to do it.

Because President Truman's greatest legacy was in international affairs, it is fitting that his name be bestowed on the State Department's main building. I hope that it will provide an inspiration to our diplomats, as they seek to defend the interests of our country, and the world.

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, it is my great privilege to speak on the passage of H.R. 3639 as I am the sponsor of the Senate's companion bill, S. 2416. This bill will name the State Department's headquarters at 2201 C Street in Washington, DC, the "Harry S Truman Federal Building." First, I would like to provide my deepest thanks to my esteemed co-sponsor who have joined this effort. From the onset, this proposal has had strong bi-partisan support in both Houses. Senators BOND, WARNER, DEWINE, and MOYNIHAN and Representatives ROY BLUNT and IKE SKELTON have been incredibly helpful in seeing this proposal become a reality. Furthermore, I would like to thank the Honorable Secretary of State, Madeleine Albright, for her unqualified support and cooperation for honoring President Harry Truman befittingly honored in this manner.

Today I enjoy the privilege, granted to me by the citizens of Missouri, of occupying the Senate seat formerly held by Harry S Truman. Truman left this seat in January 1945 to become Vice President, and by April of that year assumed the office of President of the United States in the wake of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's death. The day after becoming President, Truman told a group of reporters that "boys, if you ever pray, pray for me now . . . I feel like the moon, the stars, and all the planets have fallen on me."